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LABOR CLARION

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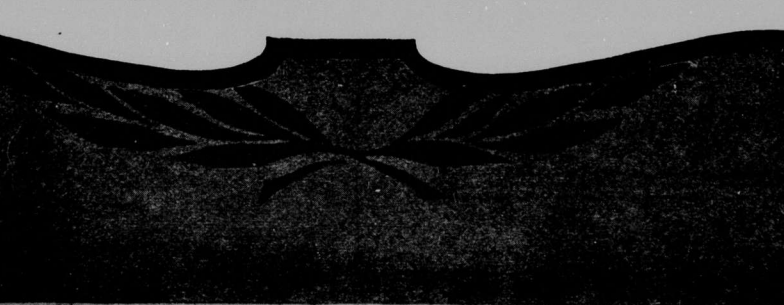
OPPOSING CHILD LABOR BILLS.

THE EAGLE EYE.

CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE.

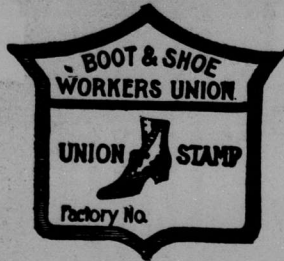
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❖ ❖ Opposing Child Labor Bills ❖ ❖

Publications throughout the United States are in receipt from the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of a communication issued by the National Council for Industrial Defense of Washington, calling attention to bills in the House and Senate of the United States relating to the prohibition of shipments in interstate commerce of goods made in whole or in part by children under a designated age, or working more than eight hours a day. The communication says:

"These measures deserve the thoughtful consideration of every citizen and particularly of business men, not because there should or can be justifiable opposition to the rational regulation of child labor, but because the subject matter naturally excites a sympathy which may blind the mind to the revolutionary principle of control suggested. A bad principle is never so alluring as when offered in support of a cause having popular sympathy and approval. Under the pathetic appeal of protection for the child, Congress is urged to regulate "production" under the guise of regulating "commerce" to assert the right to fix all the conditions under which agriculture, manufacture, fisheries, mining and lumbering shall be carried on within the boundaries of each State in order that their products may be permitted to enter interstate commerce. It is sought to confuse the discussion and embarrass the critics of this proposal by insinuating that they have no sympathy with the subject matter of the measure for the protection of child laborers because they denounce the improper means urged for its accomplishment as a blow aimed at the integrity of our dual system of state and federal government."

These organizations are always profuse in their assertions that it is not the thing itself they are opposed to, but the principle it establishes. In this case, however, as in nearly all others, the assertion is the rankest kind of hypocrisy calculated to blind the public to the greedy designs of our captains of industry.

The truth is the child labor bills now pending in Congress do not seek to establish any new principle whatever and the opponents of the measures cannot base their opposition upon such a premise. They say that in these bills an attempt is made to establish the principle that Congress under its power to regulate interstate commerce also may regulate the conditions under which articles of interstate commerce are produced.

The bills do propose to regulate the conditions, to some extent, under which articles of commerce carried on between the various states are produced, but when they complain that

this is establishing a new principle they are clearly guilty of uttering that which is absolutely false. Congress has on numerous occasions passed legislation having exactly the same effect and involving precisely the same principle, notably in the enactment of the pure food and drugs act, which prohibited commerce between the states in articles of food or drugs not complying with certain requirements as to purity and truthfulness, and the same interests opposed that measure in order that they might be permitted to poison the people with impure foods and drugs and thus pile up profits. They used then the same arguments they are now using against the child labor bills, but their hypocrisy was unavailing as it is hoped it will be in the present matter.

The opponents of these measures know that they deal with the very life and blood of the nation. They know that no child of tender years can work long hours in a factory, mill or workshop without injury to its health, but the health of children and the stability and strength of the nation are as nothing to them when measured against profits. They are without patriotism, devoid of humane instincts and totally absorbed by greed. Give them their profits and the government under which they live is a matter of no particular concern to these Molochs.

If, as a consequence of working children in mines and mills and factories, we build up here a nation of weakened, dwarfed men and women, the greed monger is unconcerned.

These monsters in human form can gaze upon the dull-eyed, maimed-bodied, suffering form of the overworked child slave without the slightest heartache or pang of conscience.

They look up with their pale and sunken faces,
And their look is dread to see,
For they remind you of the angels in high places,
With eyes turned on Deity.
"How long," they say, "How long, O cruel
Nation,
Will you stand, to move the world, on a child's
heart—
Stifle down with a mailed heel its palpitation,
And tread onward to your throne amid the
mart?
Our blood splashes upward, O gold heaper,
And your purple shows your path!
But the child's sob in the silence curses deeper
Than the strong man in his wrath."

THE EAGLE EYE.

By William Kingsbury.

To many a self-possessed ruler, the examples presented today would, in former times, have given good reason to argue for his tyrannic injustice against self-government as too expensive and cumbersome, but with the guiding power of a growing democratic consciousness increasingly present, the public looks upon such relics of crude barbaric thought with a pitying smile.

The time is fast approaching when they will give three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, and work gladly, to accomplish an efficient self-rule rather than to endure for one day the whip of the tyrant.

It would only be their time that was required to accomplish this, and it would be nothing superhuman that they sacrificed, though, at the beginning, such true self-government might appear cumbersome, and even be so until complete order were brought out of chaos.

It was the same as it had been ages ago.

Only, in the past, it was their skin, their lives, that had upheld the oppressor on his throne, with less seeming effort, but none the less, it was body and soul crushing.

It was less cumbersome, maybe, to "the only one," the elevated tyrant, yet, nevertheless, all of the three hundred and sixty-five days had had to be spent, not in deciding: "Will I choose this, or will I choose that?" but it was: "You take this," and "you take that, and be damned glad if you have any time to spare over and above it!"

As it will come out, even by the present foreshadowing, the method which seems, and seemed, more cumbersome to the enlightened, gives the people the most time for reflection and leisure.

Casting the eagle eye over mankind's universal necessities, the panorama clearly makes prominent, among other things, an universal tongue, the limitation of maternity, the child's independence of its parents, the abolishment of child labor, the equality of the sexes, equal pay for equal work, a ten dollar day minimum wage, special rewards for special accomplishments, complete public ownership, free hospitals and nationalization of health everywhere, public forum, reformatories instead of prisons, creation of a nobility based on deeds in the light of human needs, and the making penal of any other form or title, or honor, or office, cultivation of universal ideals with practical methods of attainment, especially making for the abolishment of all war.

Inasmuch as language is the means of creating friendship and understanding, or hate and misunderstanding, if used in different terms of expression, let us aim at an universal language, such language to be formed by the most intelligent of the age. Let it be in deference to all existing languages, yet regardless of any phrase now in use. A word expression should be beautiful as well as practical, to be the pride of the intelligent, and not merely adopted as an accident through the blundering of a barbarous crowd, or for the ambitious makeshift of a novelty-seeking king, all of which is true of the language we now use.

When the universal language is formulated, we will abandon all teaching of dead languages. For a specified time, one language, the mother tongue, will be permitted, and afterward only the universal language shall be lawful.

It is most impractical, inhuman and cruel to foster a labyrinth of word combinations on a child or an adult, and rob said child or adult of joyful hours for the sake of forgetting the trash without ever making use of it, while, on the other hand, there are such unfathomable depths of wisdom to be explored in the one language which are infinitely useful to the pupil and to others. It is much more helpful to humanity to know how to release a victim from a live wire than to know how to properly pronounce "frater" in Latin.

Look into the future?

Is it not better to prevent deformed sufferings that to let a child grow up to curse father, mother, itself and all humanity, in its inevitable disappointments?

To all those for whom we are responsible to make them into men and women, we do owe the same right that we ourselves claim, and more than anything, the right to satisfy the noble cravings of the heart.

If we do not accord it, we are more murderers and savage brutes than the noble men and women we pride ourselves on being.

We would then be plain, stupid, selfish animals such as will rear their young to the young one's sorrow, and not human beings who raise their children to be ideals amongst themselves, happy and enlightened, fit to claim manhood and womanhood.

Inasmuch as children do not come into the world, moreover, by their express wish, nor by their parents' desire, other than to first please themselves, the child should have indisputable rights to claim of its parents, and their cruelties should be punishable by the heaviest penalty, as those children whose parents are unable to bring them up except by beating them up, are not the kind of children humanity wants, and those parents are not the kind of parents we want, either.

More than all, every parent, at the hazard of his freedom, should be compelled to furnish adequate conditions for the child to grow up in.

As an enlightened body, we owe this to those who come after us.

We should have a public forum, since, to enjoy life to its fullest extent, we must be educated.

As the public schools are built for education in a broader sense than solely as a place of confinement for children for the purpose of cramming into their heads a passage of sinful old Solomon, or a lot of impossible, just-so-happening plots of Shakespeare, these buildings might very well be used as public forums and centers of free education for adults as well as children, for the elders are badly in need of a few points on manners, and, for the child, a lesson on health and a courteous smile, may not come amiss.

Is it not cruel, unjust and inhuman to try to amend one crime by wilfully, sanctioned by law, committing another crime?

It certainly is.

Offenders and criminals should be given a chance through criminal reformatories and not prisons to make good.

I hold for a system under which a convict cannot be condemned to more than a two-year term at the Reformatory Islands, pending a new examination by a new jury, and if he be still found to be dangerous to society at such examination, he must serve from one examination to another, from year to year, or, from month to month, until repentant or dead.

Again, inasmuch as all conveniences and necessities depend for their profitable production upon our collectively applied energies, it is essential, vitally, that we benefit from them.

Therefore, we must establish a system which will be efficient, which will do away with competition and waste, in order to accomplish which we must first know, and, then, uphold, the fundamental principles, which are: That the home be personal private property, to be owned by the individual; that all else is public, universal property, to be owned by the public; that individually owned homes be free from taxation and that all money accumulated can and shall bring no interest.

Limitation of wealth from under the old system—\$5,000,000.

Thus must be the society which means to endure for any length of time, and not spring up today and vanish tomorrow.

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Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
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FINE FRUITS FROM TROPICS.

Did you ever eat dried persimmons, or thicken soup with a flour made from avocados, or grow beans on a tree—the carob or locust-bean tree?

These are some of the new joys likely to be added to life in California, thanks to the University of California's new correspondence course in semi-tropical fruits, prepared by Professor I. J. Condit of the Division of Citriculture, for which already 139 correspondence students have enrolled.

The aim is to help develop as new California industries some of the rich variety of semi-tropical fruits which experiment has now shown suited to California conditions. There is already a considerable acreage of commercial orchards of the Japanese persimmon, for instance. This luscious fruit adorns the fruit-markets of San Francisco and is being shipped East. Some of the varieties grown in California are so free from astringency that they can be nibbled when crisp like an apple. Few people have as yet, however, discovered the delightful possibilities of drying persimmons for use as a sort of confection, or to be cooked as a table delicacy.

One new fruit from Uruguay, the feijoa or pineapple guava, has been found able to stand as low a temperature as ten degrees. Its flavor and its delicious fragrance are making strong claim to recognition.

None of the mangoes yet tried in California have proved commercially satisfactory, so endeavor is now being made to bring in new strains from the temperate portions of India, since the varieties thus far grown have been too tropical in origin for great success under California conditions.

The carob bean, or St. John's bread, an important source of food in Southern Europe, Californians are finding pleasant to nibble, and this bean that grows on a tree promises value also as a feed for horses and other domestic animals. The trees will grow even on rough hillsides where moisture is rather scanty.

The cherimoya or custard apple is declared by the university one of the most appetizing semi-tropical fruits ever introduced into California. These large, soft, fruits, however, need to be wrapped in cotton and carried in wagons with good springs to reach market safely, so the university advocates their growing primarily as a family-orchard tree and as an exceedingly desirable addition to the table of the Southern California farm home.

Besides all these desirable strangers, the university's new correspondence course in semi-tropical fruits will deal with that great addition to California industries, the avocado, and also with the loquat, the pomegranate, and the tuna.

The fifteen lessons prepared by Professor Condit discuss in simple language climatic requirements, propagation, cultivation, pollination, varieties, harvesting, etc., for these new semi-tropical fruits. Full information concerning this and the many other free correspondence courses in agricultural subjects for which twenty thousand people have enrolled can be obtained by writing to the Division of Agricultural Education, College of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley.

WAGES FIRST CONSIDERATION.

The Toledo "Evening Blade" editor expresses this opinion on welfare work:

"Welfare work has its place—an important place if only it breeds in employers an interest in their employees—but the employer who attempts to use welfare work as a substitute for living wages throws his money away. Sooner or later, he has a strike on his hands and he is lucky if it is not more of reign of terror than a walkout. The Youngstown outbreak reinforces the lessons of the Calumet strike."

CHILD LABOR CONFERENCE.

The twelfth annual conference on child labor which has just closed at Asheville, North Carolina, aroused so much local interest that for its last session the National Child Labor Committee hired the largest hall in the city to accommodate the crowds.

"It was an example of the unity of mind and purpose of the American people," said Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary of the committee, in commenting on the conference. "North Carolina has long been regarded as the enemy of child labor legislation, but when we came down here to hold our meetings right in the midst of what is regarded as the darkest section of North Carolina, the mountain district, we met such enthusiasm and support as we have seldom found in the North or the West."

The fact that the South is actually in favor of child labor reform was further brought out by Dr. A. J. McKelway, of the National Child Labor Committee, who showed that in the vote for the Keating-Owen bill last week in the House, eight Southern States were solidly for the bill, four had a majority for the bill, and only two, the Carolinas, voted solidly against it. In this connection an interesting controversy arose between Congressman Britt of North Carolina, who appeared before the meeting to defend his action in voting against the bill, and Congressman Keating of Colorado, who answered Mr. Britt's objections to the bill. Repeatedly during the meetings speakers from the South showed that they did not believe in the employment of child labor, and that the opposition to child labor legislation in the South comes largely from special interests.

"It is time this State stopped being bossed by the cotton men," said J. F. Barrett, of the Asheville Typographical Union, at a meeting largely attended by the unions of the city. Dr. R. F. Campbell, also of Asheville, said at the last session of the conference, "The fact that our representative voted against the Keating bill, when you and I wanted him to vote for it, is not entirely his fault. You and I did not make use of our opportunities. We did not tell him what we wanted. But let us tell our Senators before it is too late." This speech and another by Dr. Winston, of Asheville, showed, according to reports sent out by the National Child Labor Committee, that the local sentiment is strong for progressive legislation of all kinds and resents any pretense that the employment of small children in North Carolina mills is necessary for the support of North Carolina families.

Among the speakers at the conference were Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the National Consumers' League, Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement, New York, Hon. Edward Keating of Colorado, President Currell, of the University of South Carolina, and representatives of the General, North Carolina and South Carolina Federations of Women's Clubs. There were delegates present from twenty states in the Union, and it is estimated that at least fifteen hundred people attended the meetings.

MILK WAGON DRIVERS WIN.

Milk Wagon Drivers' Union, No. 603, of St. Louis, Mo., affiliated to the Brotherhood of Teamsters, has unionized the St. Louis Dairy company after nearly three years of controversy. The unionists have been conducting a quiet missionary campaign among the non-union drivers, and then called a strike. The response was so general that the company settled after 17 hours, and signed a union agreement for improved working conditions and wage increases for 90 drivers that range from \$2 to \$4 a week.

This clear cut victory was quickly followed by the Union Dairy company—the largest in the city—signing a union agreement after a thirty months' fight.

HUGE DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The Winchester Repeating Arms Company has declared a dividend of 465 per cent, and the Atlas Powder Company a dividend of 35.80 per cent.

The report of the former concern shows net earnings of \$4,652,094 on a capital of \$1,000,000. The Atlas Powder Company shows net income of \$1,671,762 in 1915, compared with \$474,150 in 1914.

Of the Winchester Company's total business for the year, \$11,500,000 represented domestic orders and \$8,500,000 foreign, chiefly European delivery. The gross increase was one-third in excess of the preceding year. The stock, par value \$100, recently sold as high as \$3000 a share.

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San Francisco

COMPULSORY SERVICE MUST GO.**By Samuel Gompers.**

The splendid fight that workers in other countries are making against proposals for compulsion has won the admiration of many who believe in voluntary institutions. But under our republican form of government there is developing an officialdom that is endeavoring to deprive government employees of the rights of free workers.

Government institutions have grown in proportion to the development of the country, increases in population, and the increasing functions that the State has assumed. Increases in the numbers of civil service employees have been proportional.

Formerly civil service positions were part of the so-called spoils system. The civil service system was adopted, which, in theory, was based upon merit, and afforded protection to efficient workers. It is general information that the civil service is subject to "influence," that it functions in a mysterious way to advance the interests of some and leaves others helpless against the purpose of a great machine.

We have heard much from ebullient theorists of the dignity of public servants and of the greater respect that will obtain for government employees rather than for employees in private employ. These advocates of governmental ownership and operation are confronted with disheartening facts. Public servants, city service employees, have not the rights of ditch-diggers, hod-carriers, or "common laborers."

Civil service employees have been denied the right of free speech and free press. They have been denied the right to petition for redress of grievances. They have been denied the right to participate in the political life of their community or of the nation. And finally they have been denied the right to quit work. Compulsion in our country demands our attention as much as compulsion elsewhere.

Recently twenty-eight post office clerks and carriers from Fairmont, West Virginia, quit work. They committed no violence; they destroyed no property. They made no effort to interfere with the mail. They wrote their resignations, turned over their keys, and left the postal service. In their resignations they made grave charges against the postmaster of Fairmont and then left the petty injustices and the "speeding-up" policy of the post office. They felt that to work longer was to lose self-respect. Surely free men could not be compelled to work and to work under such conditions. Such submissiveness would indicate very tame natures.

Nevertheless these twenty-eight who resigned—just that, nothing more—were charged with criminal conspiracy to delay the mails.

Such an interpretation is an assumption that "enlistment" obtains for civil service employees—that they are subject to a rigid discipline for service and to compulsory authority to enforce service or go to prison.

If the right of the post office department to enforce compulsory service is maintained, government employees lose the right to freedom. This is the most daring contention made by any governmental agency. If such policies prevail in the civil service they will result in the development of a spineless class of workers, without the courage to declare their rights or the will to contend for them.

No tendency could be more dangerous to a republic than the development of a submissive spirit among workers and the foisting of compulsory service upon those in government employment. Dangerous tendencies and conditions in the civil service were given serious consideration at the San Francisco convention. Those of the labor movement have learned that they must make their own fight for their rights and their freedom.

The American trade union movement has aided

some of the workers to organize and to make the fight and it stands ready to assist all others. Government employees, must have an organization powerful enough to assert their rights and to secure their recognition.

Secondly, there ought to be an appeal body before which government workers could present grievances and claims, and with the backing of a strong organization could secure a hearing and an opportunity for justice.

The significance of this effort of the post office department to corrupt the spirit of our free nation, to fasten compulsion upon any group of workers, makes more urgent the necessity of congressional action to assure to civil service employees the rights of free citizens. The theory of enlistment for service is repugnant to our ideals, our institutions and the genius of our people.

AID FOR INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

The proposed law providing for national aid to vocational education has been reported favorably by committees of the Senate and the House. This legislation contains the elements of the Dolliver bill, introduced in 1908 by Senator Dolliver at the request of the American Federation of Labor.

While differences yet exist as to the administration and other details of the proposed law, it is agreed that Federal grants should be made to states that develop industrial training of children.

In its report to the House, the Committee on Education explains the purposes of this legislation.

"The American people have hardly begun the work of providing for the practical education of millions of our wage earners," it says. "In this whole country there are fewer trade schools than are to be found in the now unfortunate little German kingdom of Bavaria, with a population not much greater than that of New York City.

"If we assume that a system of vocational training, pursued through years of the past, would have increased the wage earning capacity of each of these to the extent of 10 cents a day, this would have made an increase of wages for the group of \$2,500,000 a day, or \$70,000,000 a year, with all that this would mean to the wealth and life of the nation.

"Only trained intelligence can conserve our mines, our forests and our water powers; only trained intelligence can restore to our depleted land its old fertility; only trained intelligence can make it possible for us to maintain our higher standard of living for workers, and yet successfully compete with the workshops in lands where lower standards prevail.

"Only half of the children who enter the city elementary schools of the country only remain to the final elementary grades, and only one in ten reaches the final year of high school. On the average, 10 per cent of the children have left school at the age of 13; 40 per cent have left by the time they are 14; 70 per cent by the time they are 15, and 85 per cent by the time they are 16 years of age. On the average the schools carry their pupils as far as the fifth grade, but in some cities great numbers leave below that grade."

On January 20, 1914, President Wilson approved a law creating a commission on national aid to vocational education. On the commission are two trade unionists, President Agnes Nestor of the International Glove Workers' Union, and Charles Winslow, a member of the Saw-smiths' Union. The commission has investigated this question and many of its findings and recommendations are embodied in the legislation now pending.

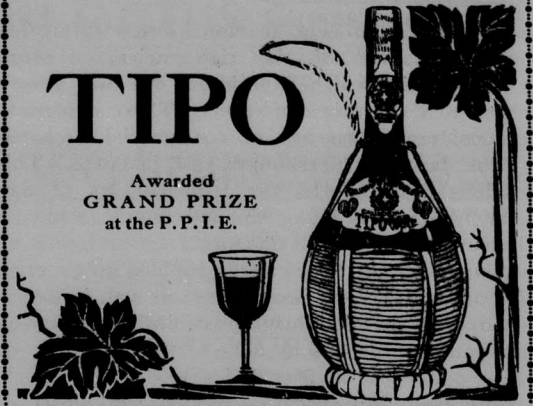
Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

It is a point of wisdom to be silent when occasion requires.—Plutarch.

Liberty, when it begins to take root, is a plant of rapid growth.—Washington.

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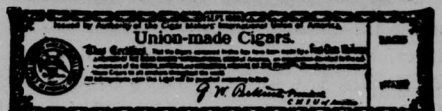
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DEMAND THE BRANDNeustädter Bros.
SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK PORTLAND**SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE****BLUE LABEL CIGARS**

WATER POWER CONSERVATION.

February 15, 1916.

Mr. J. W. Mullen, Editor "The Labor Clarion,"
San Francisco, Cal.

My Dear Sir:

I write to ask your help to defeat a most serious attack on our public resources. Since the fight over the Alaska resources was won there has not been so pressing a threat against the Conservation policy as the present effort in Congress to give our public water powers for nothing into monopolistic control.

The Shields bill, now before the Senate, gives to the power interests without compensation the use of water power on navigable streams. The amount of water power these streams will supply is larger by far than all the power of every kind now in use in the United States. It pretends to, but does not, enable the people to take back their own property at the end of fifty years, for in order to do so under the bill, the government would have to pay the unearned increment, and to take over whole lighting systems of cities and whole manufacturing plants. Private corporations are authorized to seize upon any land, private or public, they choose to condemn.

Bills which gave away public water powers without due compensation were vetoed by President Roosevelt and President Taft. The Shields bill would do precisely the same thing today.

Another water power bill, the Ferris bill, relating to the public lands and national forests, was in the main a good bill as it passed the House. As reported to the Senate, it encourages monopoly by permitting a corporation to take as many public water power sites as it may please. Under it the corporations could not even be kept from fastening upon the Grand Canyon, the greatest natural wonder on this continent. This bill takes the care of water powers on National Forests from the experienced and competent Forest Service, and gives it to the Interior Department, thus entailing needless expense.

In my opinion, there is undue carelessness as to the disposal of public resources at present in Washington. The water power legislation now before the Senate is too favorable to the men who, as Secretary Houston's admirable recent report shows control through 18 corporations more than one-half of the total water power used in public service throughout the United States. The water power men charge that conservation hampers development. The Houston report shows, on the contrary, that the most rapid development is in the National Forests, where conservation is best enforced. On the other hand, 120 public service corporations own and are holding undeveloped and out of use an amount of water power equal to four-fifths of all there is developed and in use by all the public service corporations in the whole United States.

As I said in an open letter of January 29th to the President:

"Natural resources lie at the foundation of all preparedness, whether for peace or for war. No plan for national defense can be effective unless it provides for adequate public control of all the raw materials out of which the defensive strength of a nation is made. Of these raw materials water power is the most essential, because without electricity generated from water power we can not manufacture nitrates, and nitrates are the basis of gunpowder. There are no great natural deposits of nitrates in the United States as there are in Chili. It would be folly to allow the public water powers, which can supply this indispensable basis of national defense, to pass out of effective public control."

A concerted movement is on foot to break down the Conservation policy. Feeble resistance or none at all is being made by official Washington. Unless the press and the people come to the rescue, the power interests are likely to win. This is a public matter wholly removed

from political partisanship. Your help is needed, and that of your paper. For nearly ten years this fight for the public water powers has gone on. We ought not to lose it now.

Sincerely yours,
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NEW FIRM OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Feeling the need of a funeral director amongst their many friends, also those in the ranks of unionism, the following gentlemen have established themselves in that line of business, and have adopted the firm name of Jas. H. Reilly & Co.: Jno. J. Madden, formerly chief deputy sheriff under ex-Sheriff Eggers and connected with the telephone company, also a close relative of Hon. Andrew J. Gallagher, is a zealous co-partner of the firm; Wm. C. Pidge, connected with the City Engineer's office, is an ardent worker and co-partner. The management and general direction of the business will be under the able and experienced jurisdiction of Jas. H. Reilly, who, we might state, has been associated in the ranks of unionism covering a period of twenty-five years. He still retains his active membership in Typographical Union No. 21. We bespeak for this firm an unqualified success, and can with all confidence recommend them to our members at large and their friends. Anyone paying a visit to their parlors at 915 Valencia street, near Twentieth, will be amply repaid for their trouble, as they will be thoroughly convinced of this firm's complete desire to cater to and alleviate the needs and requirements of their patrons in the hour and time when the Grim Reaper visits their homes. They have set aside a large parlor designated "Ladies' Rest Room," where one who may be so inclined can and will be welcome to the use thereof, and remain all night with their departed.

ORPHEUM.

Next week will positively be the last of Gertrude Hoffmann and her Company in Miss Hoffmann's colossal production of "Sumurun," which is proving one of the greatest theatrical sensations San Francisco has ever known.

All the other acts in the program, with one exception, will be entirely new.

The Mirano Brothers, who style themselves "The Flying Torpedoes," will appear in their feats of daring. They perform the most sensational and daring gymnastic stunts ever witnessed by an audience. Their apparatus is constructed to resemble the famous Eiffel Tower and their perch is its apex.

Lamberti, the famous musical impersonator, will present living portraits of Liszt, Hollman, Joachim, Strauss, Gounod, etc. He also gives an artistic rendition on the instrument most favored by the composer he depicts. As Liszt he plays the piano, as Hollman, the 'cello, as Joachim, the violin, etc.

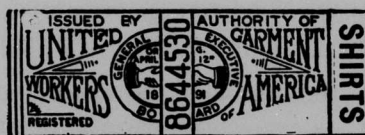
Moore, O'Brien and Cormack, who announce themselves as "Speed Boys From Songland and Comedyville," dispense melody and comedy with lightning-like velocity.

Winsome Grace De Mar will introduce a cycle of new songs which tell interesting stories to catchy melodies. Miss De Mar's gowns are beautiful, costly and up-to-the-minute.

The Langdons will present their laughable skit "Kidding and Skidding in Johnny's New Car".

The ninth installment of the famous Uncle Sam at Work motion picture, entitled "Bureau of Weights and Measures," will be shown.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1916.

Is duty a mere sport, or an employ?
Life an entrusted talent, or a toy?

—Cowper.

A just system of taxation would provide that the 2 per cent of our population who own 60 per cent of our wealth in America pay 60 per cent of our taxes. This would be but fair.

Promotion of the use of the union label is a union man's business, and if he does not attend to his own business, surely he can not expect others to do it for him. No business prospers without attention and promoting the use of the label is business. Govern yourself accordingly.

The railroads of the country are spending vast sums of money in circulating literature calculated to poison the public mind against their employees who are seeking an eight-hour workday. A man who has faithfully worked eight hours has fully complied with every reasonable requirement that pertains to a fair day's work. The railroads know this is the generally accepted opinion and are trying to dodge the issue by asserting it is increased pay rather than shorter hours the railroad men seek. The fact remains, however, the demand is for a normal workday of eight hours.

For many years past we have read every line that came to our attention concerning unemployment with the hope that sometime someone might offer a feasible solution of the problem. We have read the dreams of visionaries, the practical suggestions of sound reasoners, the complaints of unemployed men, the wails of hungry women and children, but all to no avail so far as immediate or nearby relief is concerned. After these years of searching and delving we are forced to confess we are aware of no real remedy for this difficulty except a reduction in the hours of labor. We are not unmindful of the theories of the industrialist, the socialist, the single-taxer and various other brands of philosophy, but as a down-on-the-earth bread-and-butter-getter there has been nothing suggested that even remotely approaches in efficaciousness the idea of the shorter workday. Yet simple and certain as is this plan nearly always those who treat the subject offer instead some mere make-shift that would not be a drop in the bucket in relieving the great suffering due to unemployment.

-:- Deceivers Exposed -:-

Those who oppose organized labor in San Francisco have constantly endeavored to convey the idea broadcast that organized labor had driven manufacturing institutions away from the city. Though there existed no ground whatever for the assertion the emissaries of wealth worked overtime in repeating the slander in the hope that the organized workers might be injured and weakened thereby.

Times without number data have been published establishing beyond the peradventure of a doubt the fact that San Francisco was rapidly forging ahead as an industrial center, yet the vicious opponents of the wage workers brazenly and shamelessly continued to circulate the falsehood that the city had fewer factories in 1915 than in 1900.

Now comes the industrial department of the Chamber of Commerce, which surely can not be accused of being pro-labor, and presents actual figures which show that during the past year the industrial and commercial growth of San Francisco was little short of marvelous. The Chamber of Commerce shows that during 1915 there were sixty-one new factories actually established in San Francisco and seventeen more in the bay district, with head offices in this city. In addition to that, and possibly employing as many operatives as all of them, are the well-known extensions of existing plants whose business has outrun their capacity.

It will be noted that the number of factories established in San Francisco during the year is almost five times that of the balance of the bay region, which answers the slanderers of organized labor in this city in a fashion they undoubtedly will not relish, particularly as the data have been furnished, not by the workers, but through the agency of the Chamber of Commerce industrial department.

While San Francisco has been constantly increasing the number of her factories during the past fifteen years the increase last year was far in excess of that during any other twelve months within the period of time stated, and this great increase came just at the time the enemies of the workers were making the loudest noise about organized labor hindering the industrial development of our fair city.

Truly these are bad times for the industrial liar, both amateur and professional. Only a few years ago United States census figures exposed their hypocrisy to a previously gullible public, and now comes "the most unkindest cut of all," when their own dear Chamber of Commerce informs the citizens of San Francisco that these people are not only fibbers, but that they are such colossal liars as to be unworthy of the slightest bit of credence.

It would be too much to expect that this expose of the falsity of their assertions will be sufficient to shame them into silence, because greed has no sense of shame. A petty liar or thief sometimes can be shamed, but an industrial plunderer is both honorless and shameless, and can be persuaded to the path of honesty and righteousness only by abject fear.

At any rate the industrial department of the Chamber of Commerce is to be congratulated upon presenting the facts in spite of the clamor of the labor haters for falsehood.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

In some zones of New York City the average death rate of children under 5 years of age is 84.21 per cent. The money spent on charity in New York City increased 89 per cent in the last nine years. In Chicago, one of the largest of the 26 recognized charity organizations was called upon to help last year more than 100,000 families. Sickness and death from poverty are increasing in every large city in the United States—in spite of militant charity crusades. In fact, charity has itself become an insidious social disease. Many writers and thinkers have attacked this charity problem. The best recent paper on it is by Bolton Hall, in his booklet, "The Disease of Charity." Published by the Public Publishing Company, Ellsworth Building, Chicago. Price 25 cents.

"Though I cannot avoid falling into the method Sir Leslie Stephen says in his 'Studies of a Biographer,' 'the apparently implied doctrine that poets can be satisfactorily arranged in order of merit. We cannot give so many marks for style and so many for pathos or descriptive power. It is best to look at each poet by himself. We need only distinguish between the sham and the genuine article; and my own method of distinguishing is a simple one. I believe in poetry which learns itself by heart. There are poems which dominate and haunt one; which, of comparison, I do not accept with satisfaction,' once admitted, sting and cling to one; the tune of which comes up and runs in one's head at odd moments; and which suddenly revive, after years of forgetfulness, as vigorous and lively as ever. Such poetry, as Wordsworth told Arnold, has the characteristic of being 'inevitable'—a phrase which has become something of a nuisance, but cannot always be avoided. You feel that the thing had to be said just as it was said; and that, once so said, nothing said by anybody else will ever hit just the same mark."

Prepared cereal breakfast foods in attractive packages cost two or three times as much as rolled wheat or oatmeal for making the old-fashioned "mush" which furnishes the same amount of nutriment, according to Professor M. E. Jaffa, Consulting Nutrition Expert of the California State Board of Health. The total nutriment in any of these prepared foods can not be any greater than that of the corn, wheat, oats, barley or rice from which it is prepared. Through the enforcement of the Foods and Drugs Act, many of the extravagant claims formerly made on the labels of packages of breakfast foods are no longer found. One claim that is made for some of these foods is that they are more or less predigested and that the starch is partly converted into sugar. Investigation shows, however, that this malting process is never completed, the amount of starch converted into sugar never being more than one-half, and in many cases, less than a quarter of the total. Professor Jaffa states that some people having weak digestion may possibly derive benefit from the use of the partially malted preparations, but with the average healthy person the so-called predigested foods are no more thoroughly digested than is good old-fashioned oatmeal. It is also true that the available nutriments of the cereal breakfast foods are less than those of either graham, whole wheat or white bread. While it is true that most of such breakfast foods are packed in a sanitary manner and are wholesome as well as nutritious, from the standpoint of economy they are very expensive.

WIT AT RANDOM

First Coal Dealer—How much profit are you making on a ton of coal now?

Second Coal Dealer—Twenty-five per cent.

First Coal Dealer—Why, that is a good deal more than I am making.

Second Coal Dealer—But you sell to the rich in large lots. I sell to the poor in pailfuls.

The admiration which Bob felt for his aunt Margaret included all her attributes. "I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, Aunt Margaret," said Bob, one day, after a long silence, during which he had watched her in laughing conversation with his mother. "I wish I had some copper-toed one like yours."

A New Yorker was spending a night at a "hotel" in a Southern town, and told the colored porter that he wanted to be called early.

The porter replied: "Say, boss, I reckon yo' ain't familiar with these heah modern inventions. When yo' wants to be called in de mawnin', all yo' has to do is jest to press de button at de head of yo' bed. Den we comes up an' calls yo'." —"Sacred Heart Review."

Prison Visitor—What terrible crime has this man committed?

Jailer—He has done nothing. He merely happened to be passing when Tough Jim tried to kill a man, and he is held as a witness.

Visitor—Where is Tough Jim?

Jailer—He is out on bail.—New York "Weekly."

"How much vas dose collars?"

"Two for a quarter."

"How much for vun?"

"Fifteen cents."

"Giff me de odder vun."—Yale "Record."

She was doing her best to make full use of her leap-year prerogative.

"I am a poor girl, as you know," she said, "but if the devotion of a true and loving heart goes for anything with you—"

"Oh, it goes with me, all right," interrupted the practical young man, "but I'm afraid it won't go with the grocer and the butcher."—Indianapolis "Star."

A Congressman received almost daily letters from a constituent asking for garden seed, with emphasis on peas. The demand for peas got so heavy that the Congressman was moved to write this letter:

"I am sending you a half dozen more packages of peas as requested. Say, what are you trying to do down there, plant the whole State in peas?"

The reply came a few days later. It read:

"No, I'm not planting them, but they make bully soup. Send along some more."—Kansas City "Star."

At the burning of a barn in Steele recently, our county superintendent displayed some nerve and pluck. Miss Hinman did not wait for the men to get there, but hastened to the barn without stopping to dress, and in bare feet untied the horses before they had become unmanageable, thus saving them with little trouble. There is not a man, we venture to say, in all Steele, but what would have stopped to put on his pants before venturing out into the crisp air, but she didn't, her whole thought being of the dumb animals imperiled there. It was, indeed, a nervy and cool-headed performance.—Tuttle (N. D.) "Star."

MISCELLANEOUS

AMEND TARIFF COMMISSION BILL.

By Luke Grant.

With the administration at Washington on record in favor of a permanent Tariff Commission, there no longer seems any doubt that the fight made by organized labor has been won. There still is work to do, however, to make the victory complete. The administration bill, introduced by Congressman Rainey of Illinois, must be amended in some important particulars, if the wishes of the wage workers are to be met.

Labor's demand has been that the tariff be taken out of partisan politics on the ground that it is purely an economic question. The creation of an evenly-balanced Tariff Commission offered the best way through which political influence might be neutralized and scientific accuracy substituted for political expediency in the preparation of tariff schedules.

The bill introduced by Congressman Rainey, known as H. R. 10,585, is not calculated to take the tariff out of politics. It provides for a commission of five persons, not more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party. Such a commission would be partisan and its personnel subject to change with each change in the political complexion of Congress. In this way the tariff would be kept alive as a political issue.

If political influence is to be neutralized, the Tariff Commission should be composed of six persons, no more than three of whom shall belong to the same political party. Such a commission would be bi-partisan, but as it would be evenly balanced there would be no need for changing its personnel as one party or the other might gain the ascendancy. It would be permanent and tend to give that stability to tariff enactments so much needed by the business and industrial interests of the country. It is important that the Rainey Bill be amended in this important particular.

In another respect the Rainey Bill does not meet the wishes of organized labor. It makes no provision for the recognition of labor or agriculture on the Tariff Commission and those interests must be considered. In administration circles it has been hinted that such recognition would constitute class legislation. Such an argument carries little weight. We have a Department of Agriculture, a Department of Labor, a Department of Commerce, the heads of which are members of the President's cabinet. That does not give us a class government. There is no good reason why labor, agriculture, manufactures and commerce should not all be represented directly on a Tariff Commission, for the subject is one in which all have a direct interest.

Organized labor has interested itself in the campaign for a Tariff Commission largely for two reasons: First, that the tariff might, so far as possible be removed from the field of partisan politics; and secondly, that the interests of labor might be safe-guarded by having a direct representative on the Tariff Commission. In neither of these respects does the Rainey Bill fill the requirements.

The Rainey Bill is, of course, subject to amendments. This is the time for labor to make known its wishes in the matter. The labor unions should adopt resolutions urging the amendments suggested and forward copies to Congressman Rainey and to Senator Kern. The leaders in Congress are looking for light on the subject. Make your wishes in the matter known and do it at once.

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IMMIGRANTS AND CITIZENS.

A government report sustains the claim of organized labor that large numbers of aliens come to these shores with no intention of becoming a part of American institutions, and are used by large employers of labor to beat down living standards and then return to the country of their nativity.

The federal bureau of naturalization, department of labor, indorses these claims in this statement issued August 15, 1915:

"In 1910 there were nearly 14,000,000 foreigners in this country, that of this number 9,000,000 were not citizens, and that the foreign body has been increased 1,000,000 annually since then. By far the larger portion of the foreign residents of this country have retained their allegiance to the sovereignty of their birth. Recently, reports in the public press have shown many of these are ready to respond to the behest of these sovereignties. It is well known that large numbers returned immediately upon the call of the country of their nativity, leaving the ties, personal, family, industrial and others which have grown up in this country, for the stronger call of allegiance to the foreign sovereignty. This was the case prior to the great war of Europe, in the lesser wars among the Balkan states. Many have gone back to the old countries who have declared their intention. Some of these afterwards returned to this country and presented themselves before the courts of citizenship for admission. Judges of the naturalization courts have held that such absence from this country in the armies and fighting under their native allegiance broke the continuity of residence for naturalization purposes, and denied their applications.

"Among the approximately 14,000,000 foreign alien residents, 1,650,361 are classed as illiterates. These illiterates are the natural prey of the designing and scheming foreigners and natives, as well, at every turn. They compel them to pay tribute, both in cash and blood, for every service both real and imagined, and in the gratification of their desires, however unscrupulous or unnatural. For years this condition has been studied by the bureau of naturalization in its application to the administration of the naturalization law. It is safe to state that although 85,000 foreigners have been refused citizenship because of mental and moral unfitness, at least that many have been admitted to citizenship, in spite of these deficiencies, during the period of federal supervision."

BLUNDERING SOMEWHERE.

According to the Congressional Record of February 12, 1916, page 2757, Senator Poindexter of the State of Washington presented "a petition of the Washington State Federation of Labor, in convention at North Yakima, Wash., praying for the repeal of the so-called seamen's law, which was referred to the committee on commerce."

The labor movement of the entire nation has struggled for twenty-five years to get this law on the statute books of the United States, and the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor went on record as irrevocably opposed to its repeal or amendment in any manner whatever. This action has been indorsed by many State Federations of Labor and hundreds of central labor councils throughout the country.

Why the Washington State Federation of Labor, with its great harbors on Puget Sound, and thousands of union sailors in its membership, should take such action and oppose the desires of the labor movement of the entire country is a question beyond understanding.

The only manner in which local labor men can account for the report in the Congressional Record, in the absence of any information from Washington labor forces is that a serious typographical error is at fault.

DECISION CREATES PRECEDENT.

The "State Journal" of Parkersburg, W. Va., continues its opposition to the decision secured and the precedent created in the case of Fairmont postal employees who were fined in Federal Judge Dayton's court for "conspiracy" because they resigned their positions. In a double-column editorial, the "State Journal" says, in part:

"We have already pointed out that the principle has been laid down that employees under the construction given the statute have not the right to peacefully quit their employment if their voluntary retirement contributes in any wise to the delinquency of the mails. We have pointed out, too, that it is but a step from the exercise of such a decree or ruling in the government service, to its adoption in private service, with the dangerous precedent of the government ever ready and potent for the summons of the employer.

"If the Fairmont precedent is to be allowed to stand the railroad men of the United States may well entertain alarm and apprehension. From the Fairmont precedent they may well take warning. Under its terms no employee of any railroad, north or south, east or west, may be free to quit his employment. The peaceable strike of railway employees in the future, under this precedent, regardless of their motive, becomes a crime. No ground could suffice to remove the charge that could lie against the man whose individual retirement from the service would in any wise retard the delivery of the mail while a strike of any number of employees upon any railroad engaged in the handling of the mails, under the terms of statute as now officially construed, becomes a criminal conspiracy.

"It is useless to attempt to minimize the seriousness of the case that confronts the railroad man specifically. And hardly less important is the situation which confronts the laborer, whatever may be his calling."

NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

About 3000 jewelry workers are striking for a 44-hour week. Several years ago these workers had a splendid trade union, but allowed their organization to lapse. The employers took advantage of this condition.

The four Bartenders' Unions in Greater New York will amalgamate as a result of conferences between their members and officers of the international union.

Waiters' Union No. 1 contemplates a strike of all men in restaurants and lunch rooms. The demands are a 10-hour day, a 6-day week and a \$7 weekly minimum.

The Machinists' Union is attempting to organize the Nathan Manufacturing Company, whose employees work sixty hours per week and average 25 cents an hour.

Officials of the Stage Employees' Union are organizing the moving picture operators. Better working conditions will be demanded.

Officers and organizers of various trade unions are harassed in their work by private detectives whose gum-shoe methods are becoming a nuisance. The law is so construed that a regular policeman cannot interfere, and a sentiment is being developed by organized labor to find ways and means for legislative enactment against this criminal class.

IMMIGRATION BILL PENDING.

The Burnett Immigration bill, which has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Immigration, is now pending in the House, and will be considered within the next fortnight.

The passage of this bill is not questioned—the fight is to secure a two-thirds vote in the event that the president again vetoes the measure. During the last congress the president's veto was sustained by only four votes, and every effort is being made by trade unionists and other friends of American living standards to defeat the pur-

pose of cheap labor advocates, who, under normal conditions, have made possible two men for every job in the trustified industries.

Trade unionists are urged to impress on their senators and congressmen the necessity for immigration restriction.

A larger vote than formerly should be secured, thus making possible a two-thirds vote in the event of a veto by the president.

Unionists should protest against compelling workers possessing American ideals to compete indefinitely with the illiterate of southern and eastern Europe.

LETTER CARRIERS' BALL.

The stage is all set for the big show at Knights of Columbus Auditorium Saturday evening, February 26th, when the letter carriers will act as hosts to their many friends gathered to celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of their organization.

The preliminaries having been carefully attended to, the committee await with perfect confidence the culmination of their many days of patient and persistent effort satisfied that nothing has been left undone and firm in the conviction that the result will surpass all previous affairs.

The dance will be under the able supervision of Genial John J. Lane, assisted by M. C. Lorigan and D. Sullivan, president and vice-president, respectively, the comfort and enjoyment of their guests being thereby assured.

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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

LECTURES—CITY MAN IN AGRICULTURE

How many city dwellers there are who want to go farming is evidenced by the fact that more than 450 people have enrolled for the free lectures which are to be given in San Francisco at 8 o'clock every Tuesday evening until May 2d, by speakers from the College of Agriculture of the University of California on "The City Man's Chances in Agriculture." These lectures are given under the auspices of the university and of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A., at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Golden Gate avenue and Leavenworth street, San Francisco. Four-fifths of those enrolled are men. The great majority are between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five.

The lectures to be given Tuesday evenings in March, April and May, will be as follows:

March 7th, "The Poultry Industry: What Chance is there for the City Man in the Business of Poultry Raising?—Egg Production," Professor J. E. Dougherty of the Poultry Division.

March 14th, "The Dairy Industry," V. C. Bryant of the Extension Division.

March 21st, "The Swine Industry," V. C. Bryant of the Extension Division.

March 28th, "Alfalfa: Production and Handling of this Forage Crop for Profit," Professor W. T. Clarke of the Extension Division.

April 4th, "Almond and Walnut Production," Professor R. H. Taylor of the Pomology Division.

April 11th, "Apple and Pear Production," A. H. Hendrickson, or Professor A. V. Stubenrauch, of the Pomology Division.

April 18th, "Stone Fruit Production: What Chance is there for the City Man in the Production of Cherries, Peaches, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, etc.?" A. H. Hendrickson, or Professor A. V. Stubenrauch, of the Pomology Division.

April 25th, "Orchard Protection: Some of the Battles the City Man Going in for Agriculture will have to Wage," Professor Thomas Francis Hunt of the Extension Division.

May 2d, "Social Relations: Relation of Permanent Agriculture to the Social Welfare," Dr. Thomas Forsyth Hunt, Dean of the College of Agriculture of the University of California and Director of the Experiment Station.

ATTENTION, LADIES!

In the agitation that is being carried out by the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council to get union workers to ask for and purchase goods bearing the union label, we are glad to see that the ladies have not been forgotten. Eagleson & Co., of 1118 Market street, have been making some very attractive bungalow aprons, which, like their line of men's shirts, all carry the union label. The prices on these goods show that buying direct from the manufacturers effects a considerable saving to the purchaser. To save money and at the same time get garments which you can be satisfied are not made in sweatshops but in sanitary work rooms by contented, well-paid operators, is gratifying to those who are awake to the situation that confronts organized labor when it goes out to spend its money. Union men's money, and union women's, too, should be spent in union stores and for union made goods. When we all do this the non-union make will have to go out of business. Eagleson & Co. are co-operating with the Label Section in making and supplying union made shirts and furnishings and the Section recommends the members of organized labor to patronize their stores and help in the label campaign.

SECRETARY WILLIAMS DEAD.

Secretary-Treasurer Williams of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, died in Boston of pneumonia. He was 71 years old and was secretary-treasurer of the union for 14 years.

THE NAVY LEAGUE UNMASKED.

By C. H. Tavenner.

I believe in giving credit to whom credit is due. For instance, the gentlemen back of the Navy League, in my opinion, deserve full credit * * for the sentiment that has been aroused in the large manufacturing centers and other parts of the United States for the proposed \$500,000,000 bond issue for battleships that the Navy League has been advocating. I am in favor of giving the Navy League full credit and also full responsibility.

On November 19th I made the statement, publicly, that I intended to introduce in Congress a resolution to investigate the Navy League and to require J. P. Morgan, one of the directors of the league, to take the responsibility of testifying under oath as to whether he is interested in war-trafficking firms.

* * * * *

In a letter sent to members of Congress, dated January 13, 1914, A. H. Dadmun, secretary of the Navy League, said:

"Certain Congressmen have insinuated that the league is supported by people who are interested in the sale of war materials to the navy. They are entirely mistaken."

Mr. Dadmun, in a letter published in the January, 1916, issue of "Pearson's Magazine," reiterates that the men back of the Navy League "are men who will not profit by the results of the league's propaganda."

What is this Navy League? Who founded it, and who are its directors? I hold in my hand the bound "Navy League Journal" for 1904. In the opening number is the statement that this is "the official organ of the Navy League of the United States."

I turn now to page 32 of the issue of February, 1904, where I find a list of 19 men who are named as the "founders" of the Navy League. Now, then, let us see who they are.

I note in the list of founders the name of the Midvale Steel Co. The United States Government since 1903 has bought from the Midvale Steel Co. 48,399 tons of armor, and we have paid for it an average of \$420 a ton, or in all \$20,375,858 for the single item of armor plate alone, not to say anything about other millions of dollars' worth of contracts that have been given to the Midvale Steel Co. for other things used by the army and navy; and if the Navy League's proposed \$500,000,000 bond issue goes through, Midvale will stand to draw more millions.

Let us see if there are any more war traffickers here. Is Charles M. Schwab, whom I see listed as one of the founders, a war trafficker? Well, he is president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, and we have bought from Bethlehem 95,007 tons of armor at an average rate of \$445 a ton, and have paid Bethlehem for armor plate alone \$42,344,937.

Now, there is another member of the armor ring, and that is the Carnegie Steel Co. Let us see if we find them also among the founders of the Navy League. Yes; I see here the name of J. P. Morgan. The late J. P. Morgan was the organizer and a director of the United States Steel Corporation, which controls, according to Moody's Manual, the Carnegie Steel Co. We have bought from the Carnegie Steel Co. 89,933 tons of armor plate, paying an average of \$442 a ton, or a total of \$39,783,497 for the single item of armor plate; and if the Navy League's proposed \$500,000,000 bond issue for battleships goes through they will receive still larger contracts.

Hear WALTER THOMAS MILLS

on "PRESIDENT WILSON AND WHAT HE WANTS"

Mr. Mills is anxious to aid in the promotion of the unity and effectiveness of the labor movement and is seeking the co-operation of all the workers as he hopes to help them all in their battle for all they earn. Come early and bring your friends.

AT MOOSE HALL
SUNDAY AT 8 P. M.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

So that you see the three firms which have a monopoly for the manufacture of armor in this country are all founders of the Navy League; they are all represented as the founders of the Navy League, and we have bought from them 233,339 tons of armor plate, paying for it an average of \$439 a ton, or a total of \$102,504,292.

Remember that figure, \$439! There have been 10 official estimates by government officials as to the cost of armor plate in a government factory, and the average of these estimates is \$251 a ton; and had we manufactured this armor in a government factory, which the Navy League has cold shouldered, I think I am well within the bounds of conservatism when I say we could have saved to the American taxpayers at the very least \$35,000,000.

The Harvey Steel Co., which owned the patent on a process for hardening steel which compelled all manufacturers of armor plate to pay it a royalty, was in on the ground floor at the organization of the Navy League, in the persons of S. S. Palmer, its president, and Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Tracy was the counsel for the Harvey Co. and the Carnegie Steel Co. after leaving the Navy Department.

Throughout the existence of the Navy League there have been several distinct groups represented, made up of officers, directors, attorneys, and employees. The most important of these are the J. P. Morgan group, the Bethlehem Steel group, the Carnegie Steel group, the Midvale Steel group, the Harvey Steel group, and last, but not least, Col. Thompson's International Nickel Co. group.

IS UNIONISM NECESSARY?

The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco company does not favor its employees being organized, but to show the deep interest this concern takes in the welfare of its "hands" the following notice has been posted:

"On the last pay day before Christmas, 1916, we will, upon recommendation of your foreman, or the manager of your department, give you, in cash, two (2) per cent on total amount of all money you received from us for any work you did in 1915, if you work regularly and faithfully during the year 1916, when we have work for you to do. This offer may be renewed in 1917, for work done in 1916, and so on, from year to year, if we find that it encourages you to increase your earnings by good and steady work when we have work for you to do."

The average wage for this plant is about \$1 for a 10-hour day. The company's offer means that if an employee works 300 days in the year—which the company hints is improbable—he will receive \$6 one year after he has worked the 300 days, providing he is "faithful" and does not listen to trade union "agitators."

CULINARY WORKERS GAIN.

The Cooks' and Waiters' Union has secured an agreement with every hotel and restaurant in Douglas, Arizona, and has also set a high standard for other Arizona culinary workers. Hereafter eight hours will be the workday instead of ten, and a one-day rest in seven is agreed to, as is the following wage scale:

Waiters and waitresses, per day, \$2.50; chief cook, \$4; pastry cook, \$3.50; fry cook, \$3; kitchen helper, \$2. Short shift, three hours or less, waiters, 40 cents; cooks, 50 cents; miscellaneous help, 25 cents. All overtime shall be time and one-half.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 17, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Beer Drivers—H. Giannini, additional delegate. Blacksmiths and Helpers, Geo. Cullen, vice Jas. Dougall, resigned. Mold Makers—Edgar Simmerman. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Senator John D. Works, relative to the appointment of Mr. Brandeis as United States Judge. From Bro. August Seaman, thanking Council for its expression of sympathy in his late bereavement. From the Western Federation of Miners, thanking Council and unions for donations to the miners of Clifton, Arizona. From Exposition Preservation League, requesting co-operation in preserving interesting points of our late Exposition. From Stable Employees, informing the Council relative to their jurisdiction of garage employees. From Superintendent of Schools, relative to purchasing text-books and other supplies made under union conditions. From Stage Employees, inclosing resolutions commending the Supervisors that voted in favor of leasing the Civic Auditorium for operatic purposes.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Communication and resolutions from the Auto Bus Operators' Union, protesting against the removal of the jitney buss from Market street.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Iron, Tin and Steel Workers' Union No. 6, application for affiliation.

Referred to Secretary—From Cooks' Helpers' Union, relative to its members securing positions on the Hetch-Hetchy job.

Referred to the Union Liberty League—From the Santa Clara County Asiatic Exclusion League, relative to the employment of Asiatics in saloons and restaurants.

Requests Complied With—From the Anti-Jap Laundry League, relative to the extension of the provisions of the Chinese Exclusion Law so as to cover all Asiatics, and requesting Council to urge our representatives in Congress to use their utmost endeavors to have legislation as above mentioned enacted into law at this session of Congress. From the American Federation of Labor, requesting Council to communicate with our representatives in Congress, urging upon them the urgent necessity of passing the Immigration Bill, and also to vote to pass it over the veto of the President, if vetoed.

Resolutions—The following resolutions were submitted by Delegate Theo. Johnson, requesting the Council to indorse H. R. Bill No. 9921, known as the Keating Bill, providing for an impartial court of appeal in behalf of all government employees of the classified civil service and that we oppose all measures including the Porter Bill, which would control the right of appeal of employees in their own department.

Whereas, Representative Keating of Colorado has introduced a general bill, H. R. 9921, to take the arbitrary power of demotion and dismissal of classified civil service employees from the heads of departments and give these employees the right of appeal to the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation; and

Whereas, Congressman Porter has introduced a special bill on the subject affecting postal employees and which provides that the trial of such employees be had before a court or jury selected by the postmaster or the division superintendent, the decision to be approved by the postmaster-general; and

Whereas, The latter bill would legalize the right of a postmaster or division superintendent to discharge an employee and thereafter select

the jury to try him, a principle which is incompatible with justice and fairness in the administration of civil service and abortive of the right of appeal; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby joins with the American Federation of Labor in support of the Keating Bill providing for an impartial court of appeal in behalf of all government employees of the classified civil service, and that we oppose any and all measures, including the Porter Bill, which would permit department officials to control the right of appeal of employees in their own department; and further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the press.

Moved that the resolution be indorsed; carried unanimously.

Communication from Bro. Andrew J. Gallagher, relative to the Pacific Coast Defense League, and requesting privilege of the floor to explain the purpose of the league. Moved that the request be granted and the matter made a special order of business for Friday evening, February 25th, at 9 o'clock; carried.

Reports of Unions—Street car men laid off on account of injunction, have forwarded assessment at the rate of 40c an hour per member for the Danbury hatters. Cigarmakers—Prohibition has been the cause, of throwing men out of work. Chauffeurs—Are having trouble protecting their members on the water front; two non-union companies, through ordinance, endeavoring to control the business at ferry building. Auto Bus Operators—Thank affiliated unions for assistance. Grocery Clerks—Reported the K. & M. Grocery Store still unfair; will work half day on Washington's birthday. Tailors No. 80—Have forwarded \$150 to the Danbury hatters; \$16 to Arizona miners. Retail Clerks—Eagleson & Co. fair to their organization, and are putting in full line of union-made goods. Garment Workers—Business fair; thank Council and Board of Supervisors for assistance rendered in granting compensation to one of their members hurt by one of the Fire Chief's machine. Marine Firemen—Purchased tickets for Label Section ball.

Executive Committee—On the communication from Bakers No. 24, requesting permission to boycott Mead's Bakery, your committee recommends that the matter lay over one week, and the Culinary Workers invited to be present at next meeting; concurred in. On the resolutions from Horseshoers' Union, relative to an eight-hour day, your committee recommends with the consent of all parties concerned that the matter be laid over until next Wednesday evening, at which the Master Horseshoers will meet with the representatives of the union; concurred in. Bros. Murphy, O'Connell and Dillon were appointed a sub-committee to act in this conference. Report of committee adopted.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the Council indorse the resolution and constitutional amendment as submitted by the Home Rule in Taxation League; the question of financial assistance was referred to the executive committee. Concurred in.

Annual Report of "Labor Clarion" Directors—Was submitted and read. It was moved that it be printed in the "Labor Clarion" and the Secretary instructed to communicate with the affiliated unions the urgent necessity of subscribing for the "Clarion," especially the unions that have not assisted in the past; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn.

New Business—Moved that Council appoint a committee to devise ways and means to renew the fight of 1907 against the United Railroads; carried, 98 in favor, 5 against. Moved that the Secretary be granted permission to go to Bakersfield for two days in the interest of the Brewery Workmen; carried. Moved that the Council

indorse the position of the Chauffeurs in resisting the ordinance on verbal soliciting and that a committee of three be appointed to defend their position; amendment, that the matter be referred to the Law and Legislative Committee; amendment carried.

Receipts—Sheet Metal Workers, \$24; Milkers, \$8; Pile Drivers, \$24; Stablemen, \$16; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$12; Photo Engravers, \$8; Office Employees, \$8; Mailers, \$4; Pattern Makers, \$12; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Sign Painters, \$8; Steam Fitters, \$8; Cigarmakers, \$16; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Barbers, \$64; Stage Employees, \$8; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$8; Glass Blowers, \$12; Tailors No. 2, \$16; Molders, \$20; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$8; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Auto Bus Operators, \$4; Butchers No. 508, \$4; Bottle Caners, \$4; Label Section, \$8; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Mold Makers, \$4; Tailors No. 80, \$32; Leather Workers, \$4; Rammermen, \$4. Total receipts, \$424.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Label Section, \$8; Union Florist, \$7; American Federation of Labor, proceedings, \$20. Total expenditures, \$132.50.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

S. N. WOOD & Co
MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters for
MEN AND WOMEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN
Union MADE Beer
OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903
THIS IS OUR LABEL

DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
is Union Made

**YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and
Make the World Better**

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

LABEL SECTION.**Roll call**—All officers present.**Credentials**—Clyde Bowen, Web Pressmen.

Communications—Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. secretary, wrote that he had taken up the matter of eastern firms being careless toward the coast in supplying union label products which had been ordered by reliable firms and hoped to soon have these matters rectified. **Retail Clerks**—Sent notice that that body had appointed a committee of three, consisting of Emil Kahn, J. P. Griffin, and Ernest Solomon, which would confer with the section on plans of co-operation that would greatly benefit the selling of union label products. James W. Doherty, secretary Mission Street Merchants' Association, informed the section that he would arrange soon for a committee of the Label Section to address it on handling home-industry-union label productions. **Boycott** was asked for by the Coopers of Chicago on K. C. Baking Powder, the attention of Retail Grocery Clerks was particularly directed to this request. **United Workingmen's Boot and Shoe Factory** addressed a letter to the Section requesting its endorsement on their productions that the same might be used in addressing the local trade and districts that are tributary that are unionized. A committee was appointed to see that the firm was fair in all departments and to further thank the management for coming to the conclusions it has that the Label Section can and will do for employers that are willing, as much as the employers will do for them.

Reports of Unions—Cigar Makers' Union has appointed a committee which will visit saloons and solicit them to handle union made goods. It is promised that this will be a vigorous campaign and will be continued until the whole city has been gone over, the answer of each saloon-keeper being kept and the results of his efforts in handling the products of the union kept track of. This co-operation of the union with the manufacturers is expected to bring big results and to increase the friendly feeling now existing between those bodies. **Office Employees**—Reported that it was doing as much as possible in promoting the use of white people where Asiatics are now working. **Stablemen**—Announced that there had been an affiliation effected between that body and the garage employees; that on account of these two bodies being brought together it was expected a great benefit would result to the jitney forces and all others interested in getting a livelihood in running automobiles for hire. **Photo Engravers** are a happy lot, being in the 100 per cent row, with business fair. **Sign Painters** are still on the get-together basis with the larger employers and their work on the idea of using the union label as much as possible on work done about the city is gaining ground with the employers as they realize the general public will in this manner know where the firm advertising stands on unionism. **Janitors**—Complain that there are too many saloons north of and on Market street that give their work to Asiatics, and that a man who goes into such a place and proceeds to patronize it in the face of such evidence is certainly deficit in his unionism account. If persons would only be game enough in the matter and go to the bar and tell the management why they will not patronize them and walk out it would make them sit up and take notice and also help the janitors in their efforts to make a living, and strengthen their union. **Carpenters**—Reported that the reception accorded the ball ticket committee was very gratifying; that P. H. McCarthy had taken the floor and gone over the history of the fight of unionism and the important part played in the success of the promotion of unionism through the use of the label. The delegate also told some amusing stories he had encountered while getting in some licks for the jitney busses. **Grocery Clerks**—Announced

that it was agreed between all fair employers that their stores would be closed on the afternoon of Washington's birthday and requested all union people to do their shopping on that day in the morning and to take note of any that might be open and boycott it thereafter. **Garment Workers**—Reported big success on the sale of ball tickets and that their union was receiving a great deal of new lines of work on account of eastern producers being so busy that they cannot fill orders promptly; speaking further Mrs. McKnight said that now is the time for all to get a rustle on, get the business and show the buyers of the big stores that good goods can be had from the hands of San Francisco's laborers. **Beer Bottlers**—Had taken ten ball tickets and were busy otherwise in preparing for a campaign coming this fall in which it was hoped that the support of union labor could be had that this body might continue in the ranks of bread winners and supporters of families. **Good of the Order**—Bro. Guth reported that he had sent out 1485 tickets to the various unions that the members might have the opportunity of helping in the success of the affair and had several reports that were gratifying. He has great hopes of the affair being a success financially and sufficient funds raised to at least start one speaker out on a campaign of addresses to union men and women on the importance of patronizing local made goods. Bro. Soyer spoke of meeting with a body of men in a union that had run down on account of bad business and depletion of their ranks and asked for the co-operation of the section in the rebuilding of this union and having it appoint a committee that it might meet with us and go over matters and advise together.

Miss Suther of the Garment Workers, who has been in Los Angeles on a raid lately, spoke of her successes there and told of the idea that prevails there so much, that of "helping one another." She also reported that her union had increased 28 per cent down there the past year, and that Levi Straus productions were still on the unfair list.

Mr. McDonald, manager of Eagleson's, reported that his firm had taken up with the idea of producing ladies' wear, and is now about to produce shirtwaists in large assortments, and that their new Bungalow apron is very popular with the ladies already. His firm has also received a request from the Waitresses' Union to the effect that they would like to have him manufacture black shirtwaists and skirts such as is commonly a uniform with them.

W. T. McCLAIN, Secretary.

HIGH WAGES CHECKS DISEASE.

"Pay the worker more and he will live better, and his family will escape much of the danger from disease," said Surgeon General Gorgas, of the United States army, in an address to churchmen in Washington.

"In the treatment of tropical diseases," he said, "poverty must always be considered as one of the most important evils to be eradicated. Doubling the wages of workmen in Havana raised them from their former impecunious state and enabled them to live more sanitary than before."

General Gorgas reviewed the work of his 15 years spent in the tropics; told how he and his co-workers eradicated the mosquitoes from the canal zone; and how before that he had directed the scientific work that made the city of Havana a place in which to live instead of one in which to die.

"Great sanitation is possible only where one is able to make the people understand the necessity of right living," he said. "In my experience I have found that a higher rate of pay is the most effective way of alleviating their former condition."

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

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SUMMERFIELD & HAINESUNION-MADE
CLOTHINGCor.
SIXTH and MARKETAgents
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!!**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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(The German Bank)

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HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets	\$61,849,662.02
Deposits	58,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund	211,238.93
Number of Depositors	67,406

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

Our reputation is not only back of but is in every bottle of

OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BAR-TENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178



February, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- **Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.

(34)	Art Printery.....	410	Fourteenth
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.....	166	Valencia
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	120	Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	713	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1246	Castro
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(22)	Colonial Press.....	516	Mission
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	4319	Twenty-third
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.....	268	Market
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(140)	Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757	Mission
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.....	77	Fourth
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Liedesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(92)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	415	Sacramento
(76)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeill Bros.....	928	Fillmore
(91)	McNicol, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(117)	Mullany & Co., George.....	2107	Howard
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(43)	Nevin, C. W.....	154	Fifth
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.....	88	First
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(143)	Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(32)	*Richmond Record, The.....	5716	Geary
(61)	Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.....	517	Columbus Ave.
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(152)	South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco	
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(52)	*Stacks & Peterson.....	1886	Mission
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.....	312	Chronicle Building
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2385	California
(106)	Willcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(125)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(222)	Doyle, Edward J.....	340	Sansome
(224)	Foster & Puternick Company.....	560	Mission
(223)	Gee & Son, R. S.....	440	Sansome
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(225)	Hogan & Stumm.....	343	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.....	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(132)	Thumbler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbat, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Mont'g'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....349 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, Powell, near Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
M. & K. Grocery.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

I. T. U. Representative George E. Mitchell of this city has received from J. W. Crawley, secretary of Sacramento Typographical Union, a copy of a set of resolutions adopted at the January meeting of No. 46 in appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Mitchell in "untangling a situation that seemed serious until the last moment." Mitchell was recently sent to Sacramento by the executive council of the international to assist in adjusting the scale of prices in the commercial offices of that city. The new scale, as finally agreed upon, is practically the same as the San Francisco scale placed in effect last October.

The Blair-Murdock Company, 68 Fremont street, closed its doors on Friday, February 18th, a notice being given to the employees that operation of the plant would be discontinued for the time being. All sorts of rumors are afloat concerning the future of the concern, but nothing definite has been officially announced. C. A. Murdock retired from the company about two years ago, since which time the Blair interests have been in control. Established during the early days of this city, the house of Murdock has long been a fixture in the printing industry of San Francisco, and it is hoped that whatever difficulties now confront the concern will be adjusted and that operations will soon be resumed.

Elizabeth Pries, wife of William Pries, well-known job printer, employed at the Sunset chapel, died on Saturday, February 19th, in this city. Funeral services were held Monday, February 21st, and interment was at Mount Olivet cemetery. Besides the husband, five children survive.

Ernest Gyseler, who is "homesteading" near Gold Beach, Oregon, has forwarded three months dues in advance, with the information that "I have not made up my mind yet as to when I will return to San Francisco, if at all. This life seems to agree with me much better than four walls containing benzine, ink, oil and other print-shop vapors."

Indorsements of candidates for international officers received at headquarters up to February 17th are as follows, 359 subordinate unions having reported: President, Marsden G. Scott, 356; first vice-president, Walter W. Barrett, 356; secretary-treasurer, John W. Bramwood, 8, John W. Hays, 284, W. E. Merritt, 47; delegates to A. F. of L., H. W. Dennett, 288, Max S. Hayes, 296, T. W. McCullough, 226, Frank Morrison, 301, U. B. Pittenger, 35, Hugh Stevenson, 236; trustees Union Printers Home, Malcolm A. Knock, 231, Thomas McCaffery, 310, William Mounce, 133, T. T. Nock, 127, Jerome V. O'Hara, 72, Michael Powell, 155; agent Union Printers Home, Joe M. Johnson, 355; delegate to trades and labor congress of Canada, James Drury, 136, Samuel Hadden, 96, W. R. Trotter, 88.

In Washington, D. C., February 14th, Miss Marie Josephine Hamilton was married to Andrew J. Baer of Denver, Colo. The bride is the daughter of Grant Hamilton, general representative and legislative committeeman of the American Federation of Labor. Announcement of this happy event will be pleasing news to a large circle of friends and acquaintances of the Hamiltons in San Francisco. Grant Hamilton had charge of the American Federation of Labor exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in this city last year and his daughter spent several months in San Francisco at that time, making many friends.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
Funeral Directors
915 Valencia Street Telephone 141
Near 20th Mission
Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, McCoppin and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chaufeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple—headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 2d Fridays, Roesch Building.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shoemen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 E-yant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

San Francisco unionists who died during the past week were: Ricardo Manardez of the marine firemen, Joseph E. Dorward of the marine engineers, William Buckley and Michael Burke of the riggers and stevedores, Chester M. Peterson of the pattern makers, Antone Truckenbrodt of the bartenders.

Walter Thomas Mills delivers a lecture on economic matters each Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in Moose Hall. Hear him.

At the last meeting of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific full shipwreck benefits were paid to eight members of the crew of the steam schooner Excelsior. The union has contributed \$250 to the union hatters of Danbury, Conn.

The San Francisco Letter Carriers' Mutual Aid Association will give its twenty-seventh anniversary ball in Knights of Columbus Auditorium, Saturday evening, February 26th. The affair will be in charge of the following committee: J. J. Lane, George Krausgrill, J. J. Shea, H. Schaele, G. N. Ahrens, J. F. Miller, W. W. O'Neill, Thomas McIntyre, Joseph McGill, T. Carlen, Joseph Burke, H. Thal, William Capel, H. Brilliant, R. A. Lynch.

An entertainment in behalf of Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Suhr, wives of men serving life sentences in Folsom penitentiary for participation in the Wheatland hop strike, will be given by the Solidarity Club next Saturday evening at 3345 Seventeenth street. It is said that both Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Suhr are in destitute circumstances. Trade unionists and their friends are urged to attend the benefit entertainment. The charge for admission is 25 cents. Tickets may be obtained from Ben Klein, 388 Fifth street, Oakland, or at 3345 Seventeenth street, San Francisco.

The Labor Council will give its moral and financial support to the Jitney Bus Operators' Union in fighting the proposed ordinance to prohibit the jitneys from traveling on Market street east of Sixth street. The officers of the union say that if this ordinance should be adopted by the Board of Supervisors it would virtually put the Jitney Bus Operators' Union out of commission, which the officers claim is the real object of the proponents of the ordinance.

A total of \$100 was paid in benefits to members who are ill, at the weekly meeting of the Bartenders' Union, when four candidates were initiated and a like number of applications were received. The union will hold its annual picnic at Shellmound Park Sunday, April 2d.

The Pacific District Council of Electrical Workers is negotiating a new working agreement and wage scale for electrical workers employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The agreement is now being voted upon by the affiliated unions. When approved it will be presented to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. The present agreement will expire on May 21st.

Beer Bottlers' Union No. 293 is insisting that all its members register, in order to cast a vote against prohibition this fall. The union is arranging to hold its annual picnic at Glen Park, Sunday, April 30th. The organization has purchased \$5 worth of tickets for the Label Section dance to be held in the Labor Temple Saturday night, March 4th.

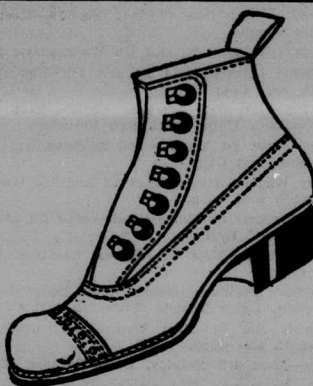
Joseph Proebstle, international secretary of the United Brewery Workmen of America, who has been in San Francisco for some time arranging for the campaign against prohibition, is en route to his home in Cincinnati. On his way East Proebstle will visit cities in Washington, Oregon, Montana and Colorado. He will return to San Francisco to take an active part in the wet and dry fight.

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Evenings

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Remember the grand ball of the Coopers' Union in the auditorium of the Labor Temple tomorrow, Saturday evening, February 26th. A good time is assured all who attend.

The Carmen's Union has forwarded an assessment of 40 cents per capita to the Danbury hatters.

The Labor Council last Friday night voted to appoint a committee to renew the fight on the United Railroads which originated with the strike of the carmen in 1907.

The Council voted to favor the plans to preserve the Marina and yacht harbor at the Exposition grounds.

The Labor Council last Friday night authorized Secretary O'Connell to visit Bakersfield in the interest of the Brewery Workers' Union.

All members of Painters' Union No. 19 are advised that they must immediately turn in their due books to the secretary. Failure to do so may result in losing all benefits, and even their membership in the organization.

The proposed constitutional amendment granting to the cities and counties of the State home rule in taxation received the indorsement of the Labor Council last Friday night. The request of the Home Rule in Taxation League for financial assistance was referred to the executive committee of the council.

The Labor Council last Friday night indorsed the Burnett immigration bill which provides for the literacy test. At the request of the Anti-Japanese Laundry League the council went on record as favoring the extension of the Chinese exclusion act to include all Asiatics. The secretary of the council, John A. O'Connell, was instructed to advise all Congressmen of the action taken by the council.

Arrangements for the ball of the Label Section on Saturday evening, March 4th, have been completed and every indication points to an elaborate and enjoyable program. The purpose of the ball is to raise funds for a more vigorous campaign in the interest of the union label.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Vocational Education and Occupational Guidance will be held on Tuesday evening, February 29, 1916, at eight o'clock, in the

auditorium of the Girls' High School, corner of Geary and Scott streets, San Francisco. At the business meeting the secretary will present a report of the year's work, and officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Program: "The Meaning of Vocational Education," by Dr. William T. Bawden, specialist in industrial education, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. Nobody in this country is better able to discuss this subject than Dr. Bawden. The labor movement has indicated its interest in the development of vocational training in the schools by support of the bill which was passed by both houses of the Legislature at the last session. That the same measure will be introduced at the next session, and will not fail of securing the governor's signature is predicted by everyone. What vocations we shall then train for, and whether we shall have vocational courses in city High Schools, or continuation schools where apprentices shall study a few hours a week on company time, are questions we must settle now that no time may be lost when the law is passed. Dr. Bawden will tell us how the problem has been solved in other communities. The meetings are open to the public and all are invited to attend who are interested in the subject.

The Labor Council has been advised that the jurisdiction of the stable employees has been extended to include men employed in garages. This jurisdiction has been granted by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Stable Employees.

The reorganized Iron, Tin and Steel Workers' Union has reaffiliated with the Labor Council.

During the past week the Cigarmakers' Union of this city paid \$45 in sick benefits, \$15 in out-of-work benefits, purchased \$5 worth of tickets for the ball to be given by the Label Section on March 4th in the Labor Temple. At the next meeting of the union a vote will be taken on the proposition of levying an assessment of 50 cents per member to be used to create a better demand for union cigars. The union went on record as opposed to prohibition and voted a 25 cents per capita dues to aid in the campaign against prohibition. The union reports that in states where prohibition has gone into effect it has driven many cigarmakers out of employment.

IS COUGHLIN A HUNTER?

John Coughlin, president of the Ice Wagon Drivers' Union, makes frequent hunting trips to Black Point during the duck season and always returns with a goodly number of birds.

Some of his friends say he has the refrigerating plant of the firm he works for well stocked with teal, mallard and widgeon.

He is credited with saying that as the duck season is now closed and the birds are scarce he could sell them "for a lot more than he paid for them."

Though this was said during a slight lapse in his caution, it has brought about a lively discussion among his friends and associates as to whether he is a hunter. The dictionary says a hunter is one who chases wild game. Some of them say that while he "gets" wild game, he does not "chase" or "pursue" it, and consequently he can not be credited with being a hunter in its true sense. While others insist he has the ducks and could not possibly have come into possession of them without hunting for them even though the chase be through the wholesale district or among the ark dwellers on Petaluma creek.

RED CROSS SEALS.

The trade unions of San Francisco, according to the Red Cross Christmas Seals Committee, took a more lively interest than ever in the sale of seals, contributing more than \$150.00 during December to the campaign against tuberculosis. This is considerably more than the unions have contributed in past years.

The following unions are among those which contributed to the sale: Bay and River Steamboatmen; Typographical Union; Grocery Clerks; Carpenters No. 22; Cigar Makers; Sheet Metal Workers; S. F. Labor Council; Molders No. 164; Brotherhood of Teamsters; Motion Picture Operators; Garment Workers No. 131; Brotherhood of Electrical Workers No. 151; Carpenters and Joiners No. 5; Laundry Wagon Drivers No. 278; Blacksmiths' Helpers No. 168; Beer Bottlers' No. 293, Branch 1; Milkers' Protective Union No. 8861; California State Federation of Labor; United Garment Workers' No. 45; Bill Posters' & Billers'; Post Office Clerks; Jaintors' Protective Union; Web Pressmen; Sailors' Union, and Meat Cutters' Union.

In addition to the lively interest which the unions took in the sale of seals, many of the local unions, in addition to the Central Labor Council, have endorsed the proposition that a special Tuberculosis Bureau be established in the Department of Public Health.

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